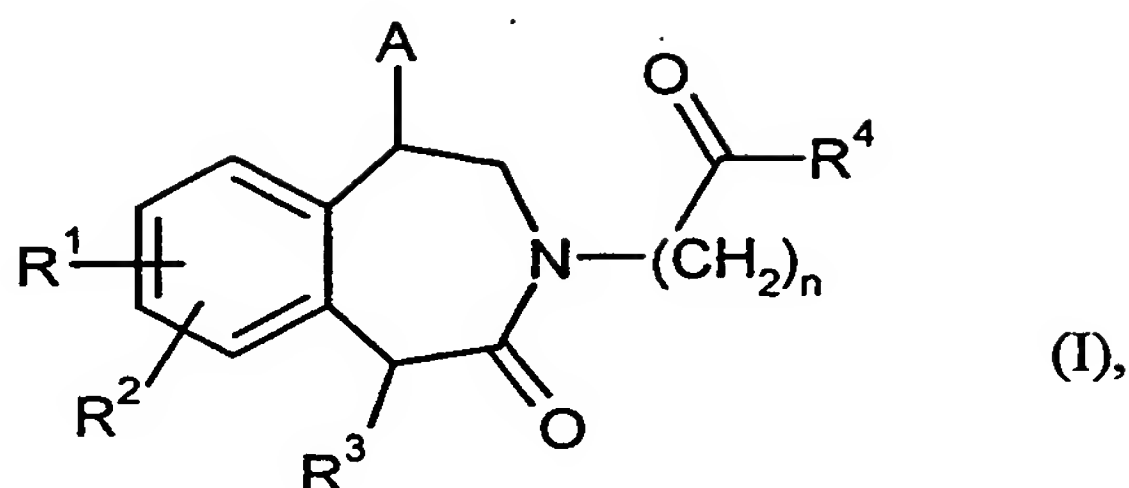


**Claims**

1. Compound of the formula (I)

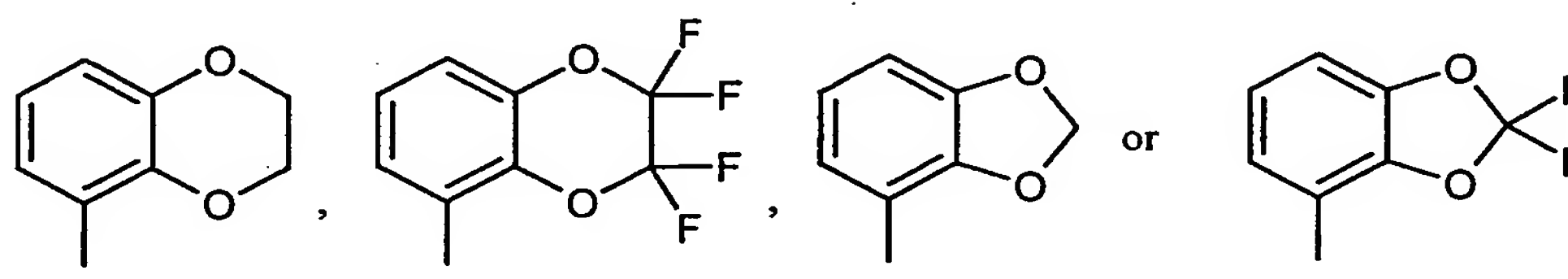


in which

- 5           A       is (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)-aryl or 5- to 10-membered heteroaryl, each of which may be substituted up to three times, identically or differently, by substituents selected from the group of halogen, cyano, nitro, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkynyl and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy,

or

- 10           is a group of the formula



- n       is the number 1, 2 or 3,

- 15           R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are identical or different and are independently of one another hydrogen, halogen, cyano, nitro, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy,

- 20           R<sup>3</sup>    is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkenyl or (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkynyl, each of which may be substituted by phenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl, hydroxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-acyloxy or amino,

and

- 20           R<sup>4</sup>    is a group of the formula -OR<sup>7</sup> or -NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>, in which

$R^7$  is hydrogen or  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl,

$R^8$  and  $R^9$  are identical or different and are independently of one another hydrogen,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl or  $(C_3-C_8)$ -cycloalkyl, each of which may be substituted by substituents selected from the group of carboxyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- and di- $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkylaminocarbonyl,

or

$R^8$  and  $R^9$  form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded a 4- to 8-membered heterocycle which may comprise a further ring heteroatom from the series  $N-R^{10}$ , O, S, SO or  $SO_2$  and may be substituted by substituents selected from the group of hydroxy, oxo, amino,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl, carboxyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- and di- $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkylaminocarbonyl, in which

$(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl in turn may be substituted by substituents selected from the group of hydroxy, amino, carboxyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- and di- $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkylaminocarbonyl,

and

$R^{10}$  is hydrogen,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -acyl or  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxycarbonyl,

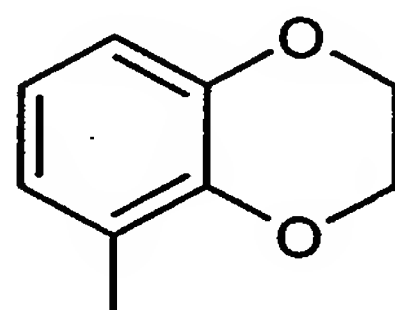
and the salts, solvates and solvates of the salts thereof.

2. Compound of the formula (I) according to Claim 1, in which

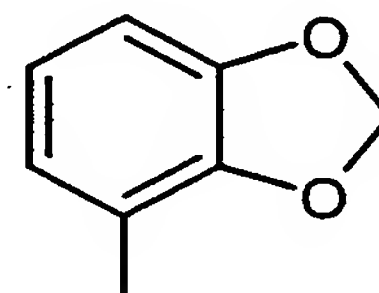
A is phenyl, naphthyl or pyridyl, each of which may be substituted up to twice, identically or differently, by substituents selected from the group of fluorine, chlorine, bromine, cyano, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl,  $(C_2-C_4)$ -alkynyl and  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxy,

or

is a group of the formula



or



,

n is the number 1, 2 or 3,

R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, cyano, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy,

R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen,

R<sup>3</sup> is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl or (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl, each of which may be substituted by phenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl or hydroxy,

and

R<sup>4</sup> is a group of the formula -OR<sup>7</sup> or -NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup> in which

R<sup>7</sup> is hydrogen,

R<sup>8</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> are identical or different and are independently of one another hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl or (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl, each of which may be substituted by substituents selected from the group of carboxyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- and di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylaminocarbonyl,

or

R<sup>8</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded a 5- to 7-membered heterocycle which may comprise a further ring heteroatom from the series N-R<sup>10</sup> and O and may be substituted by substituents selected from the group of hydroxy, oxo, amino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, carboxyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- and di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylaminocarbonyl, in which

(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl in turn may be substituted by substituents selected from the group of hydroxy, amino, carboxyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- and di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylaminocarbonyl,

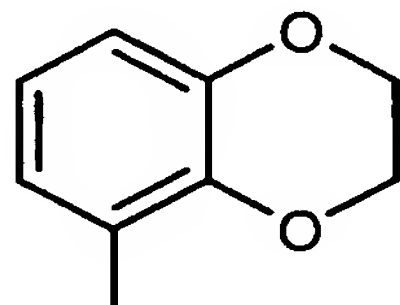
and

R<sup>10</sup> is hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-acyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl,

and the salts, solvates and solvates of the salts thereof.

3. Compound of the formula (I) according to Claim 1 or 2, in which

A is phenyl which may be substituted once or twice, identically or differently, by fluorine, chlorine, bromine, methyl, ethyl, ethynyl or methoxy, is naphthyl or is a group of the formula



5 n is the number 1,

R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, chlorine, methyl or trifluoromethyl,

R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen,

R<sup>3</sup> is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl or is benzyl,

and

10 R<sup>4</sup> is a group of the formula -OR<sup>7</sup> or -NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup> in which

R<sup>7</sup> is hydrogen,

R<sup>8</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> are identical or different and are independently of one another hydrogen or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl which may be substituted by carboxyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl,

15 or

R<sup>8</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded a 5- to 6-membered heterocycle which may comprise a further ring heteroatom from the series N-R<sup>10</sup> and O and may be substituted by substituents selected from the group of hydroxy, oxo, amino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, carboxyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- and di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylaminocarbonyl, in which

20

(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl in turn may be substituted by substituents selected from the group of hydroxy, amino, carboxyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- and di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylaminocarbonyl,

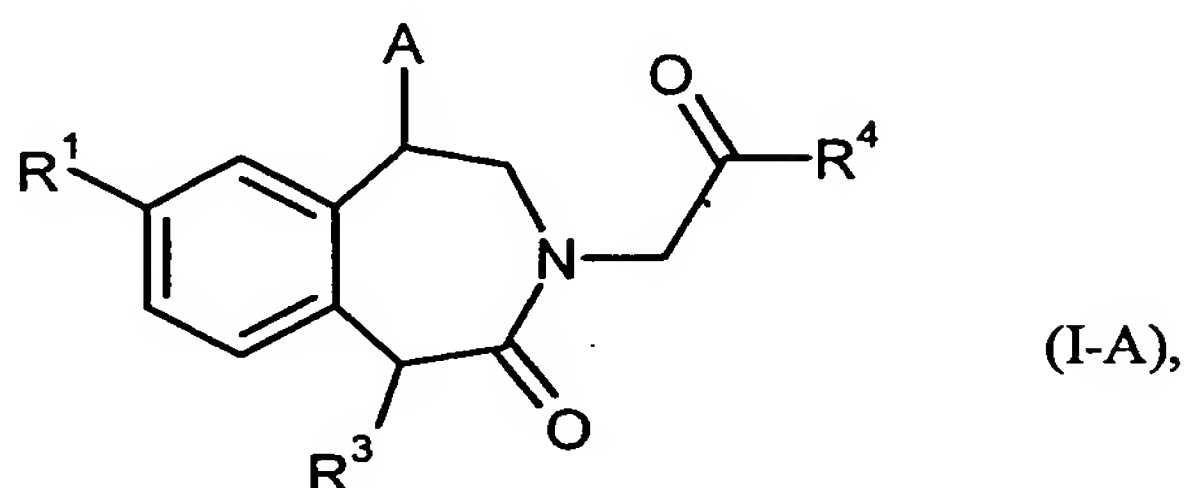
25

and

$R^{10}$  is hydrogen,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl or  $(C_1-C_4)$ -acyl,

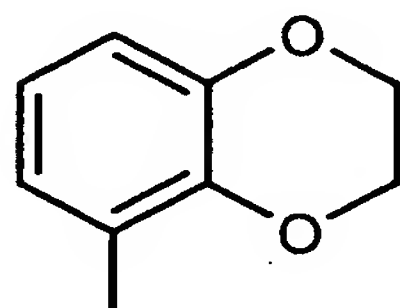
and the salts, solvates and solvates of the salts thereof.

4. Compound of the formula (I-A)



5 in which

A is phenyl which may be substituted once or twice, identically or differently, by fluorine, chlorine, bromine, methyl, ethynyl or methoxy, or is a group of the formula



10  $R^1$  is chlorine, methyl or trifluoromethyl,

$R^3$  is  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl or  $(C_2-C_6)$ -alkenyl,

and

$R^4$  is a group of the formula  $-OR^7$  or  $-NR^8R^9$  in which

$R^7$  is hydrogen,

15  $R^8$  and  $R^9$  are identical or different and are independently of one another hydrogen or  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl which may be substituted by carboxyl or  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxycarbonyl,

or

20  $R^8$  and  $R^9$  form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded a 5- to 6-membered heterocycle which may comprise a further ring heteroatom from

the series  $N-R^{10}$  and O and may be substituted by substituents selected from the group of hydroxy, oxo, amino,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl, carboxyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- and di- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkylaminocarbonyl, in which

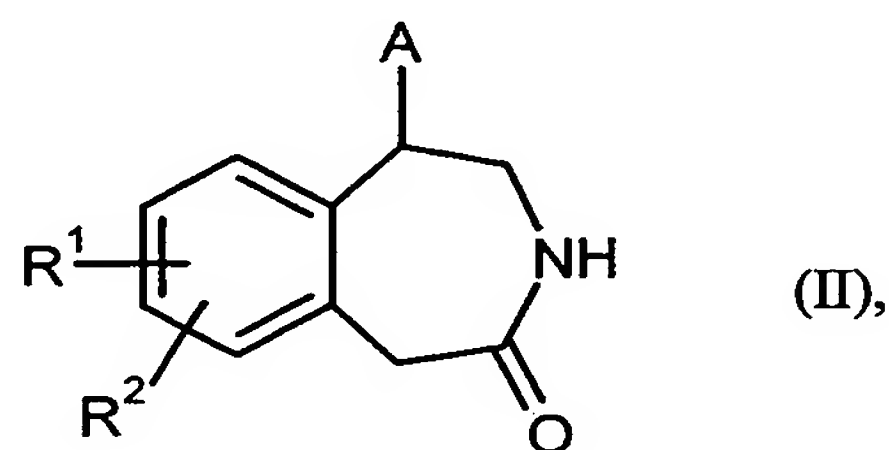
5  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl in turn may be substituted by substituents selected from the group of hydroxy, amino, carboxyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- and di- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkylaminocarbonyl,

and

$R^{10}$  is hydrogen,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl or  $(C_1-C_4)$ -acyl,

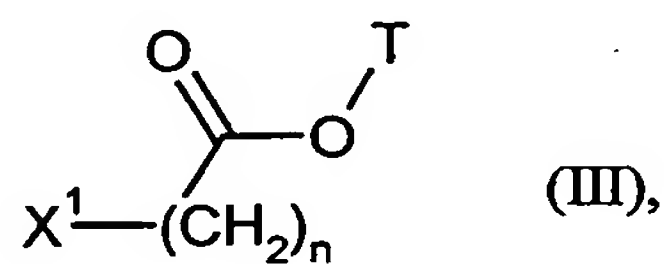
10 and the salts, solvates and solvates of the salts thereof.

5. Process for preparing a compound of the formula (I) or (I-A) as defined in Claims 1 to 4, characterized in that compounds of the formula (II)



in which  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  and A each have the meanings indicated in Claims 1 to 4,

15 are firstly reacted in an inert solvent in the presence of a base with a compound of the formula (III)



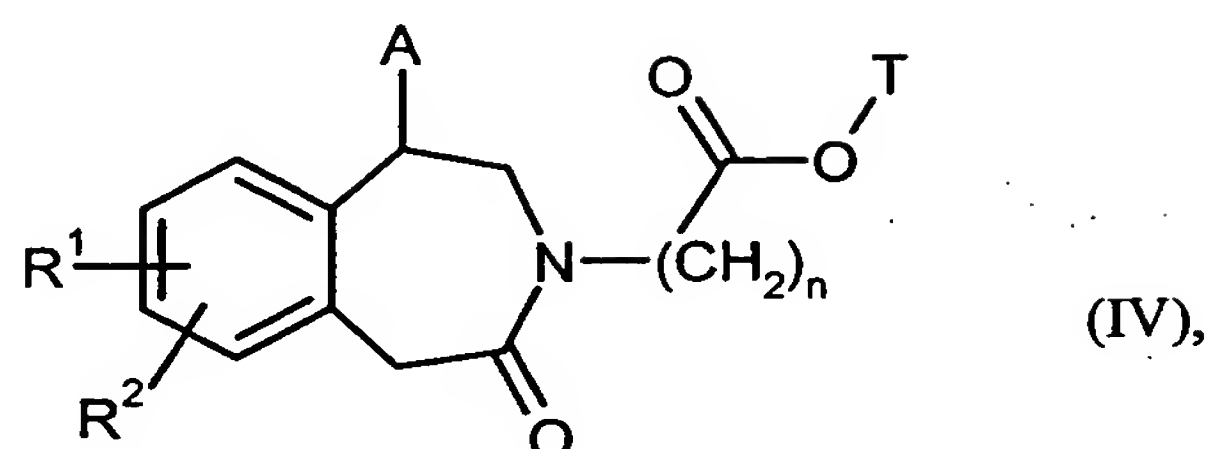
in which n has the meanings indicated in Claims 1 to 4,

T is  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl or benzyl

20 and

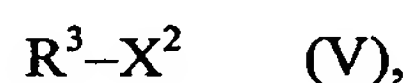
$X^1$  is a suitable leaving group such as, for example, halogen, mesylate or tosylate,

to give compounds of the formula (IV)



in which  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ , A, T and n each have the abovementioned meanings,

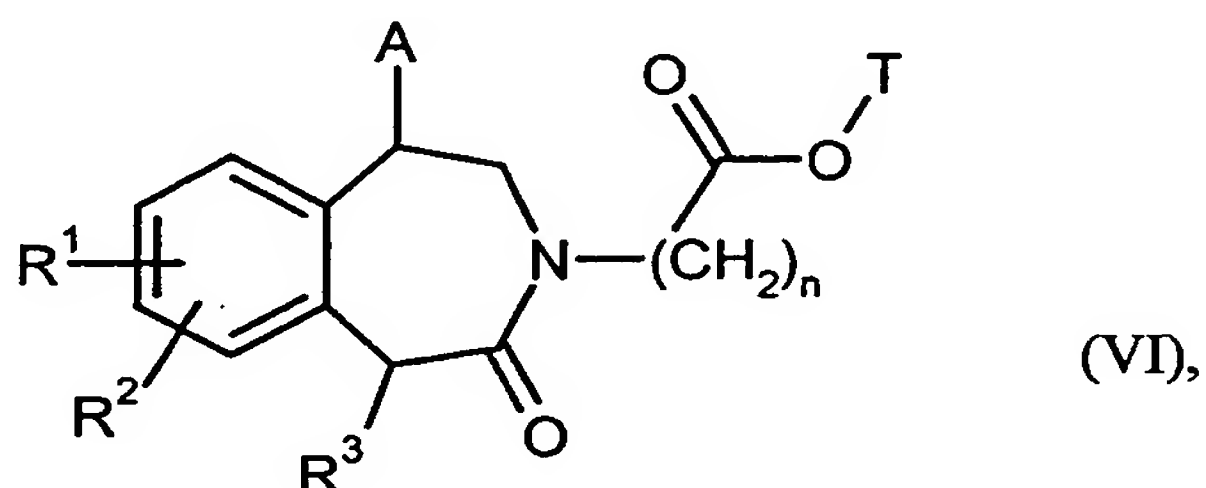
subsequently converted in an inert solvent in the presence of a suitable base, preferably a  
5 phosphazene base, with a compound of the formula (V)



in which  $R^3$  has the meanings indicated in Claims 1 to 4, and

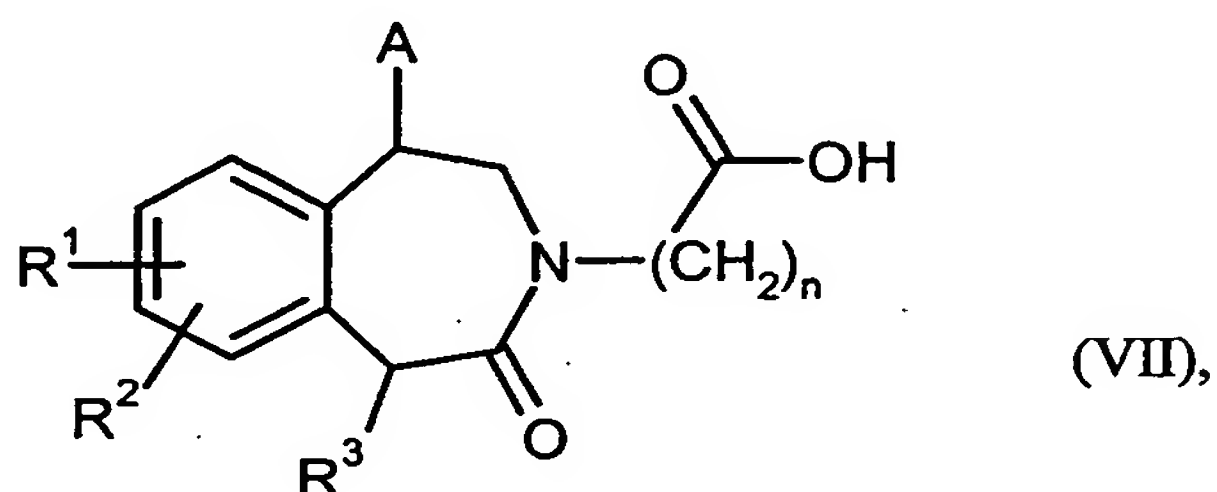
$X^2$  is a suitable leaving group such as, for example, halogen, mesylate or tosylate,

into compounds of the formula (VI)



in which  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ , A, T and n each have the abovementioned meanings,

the latter are converted by basic or acidic hydrolysis, or in the case where T is benzyl also  
10 by hydrogenolysis, into carboxylic acids of the formula (VII)



15 in which  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ , A and n each have the abovementioned meanings,

and then converted by methods known from the literature for the esterification or amidation of carboxylic acids into the compounds of the formula (I) or (I-A),

and the compounds of the formula (I) or (I-A) are reacted where appropriate with the appropriate (i) solvents and/or (ii) bases or acids to give the solvates, salts and/or solvates of the salts thereof.

- 5 6. Compound as defined in any of Claims 1 to 4 for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of diseases.
7. Use of a compound as defined in any of Claims 1 to 4 for producing a medicament for the treatment and/or prevention of dyslipidaemias, arteriosclerosis, restenosis and ischaemias.
- 10 8. Medicament comprising a compound as defined in any of Claims 1 to 4 in combination with a further active ingredient selected from the group consisting of cholesterol-lowering statins, cholesterol absorption inhibitor, HDL-elevating or triglyceride-lowering and/or apolipoprotein B-lowering substances, oxidation inhibitor and compounds having antiinflammatory activity.
- 15 9. Medicament comprising a compound as defined in any of Claims 1 to 4 in combination with an inert, non-toxic, pharmaceutically suitable excipient.
10. Medicament according to Claim 8 or 9 for the treatment and/or prevention of dyslipidaemias, arteriosclerosis, restenosis and ischaemias.
- 20 11. Method for the treatment and/or prevention of dyslipidaemias, arteriosclerosis, restenosis and ischaemias in humans and animals by administering an effective amount of at least one compound as defined in any of Claims 1 to 4, or of a medicament as defined in any of Claims 8 to 10.